"Most drastic feed legislation has been passed by the Federal Government and by States, but apparently it has not yet been challenged in the courts. That is a record of which Americans may be proud. The unanyiable distion of being the leader in an attempt to defeat much legislation seems to have been reserved for the defendant (L. L. McCandless, Demecratic candidate for nomination as delegate to congress) in this case. Of this Hewaii cannot be proud." waii cannot be proud."

In decisive refutation of the stand taken by Lincoln L. McCandless, candidate for the Democratic, nomination for delegate to congress, in his attack in the territorial supreme court upon the right of the food commission, Wooden Vessels Will ritorial legislature, to fix food prices, particularly of Hawaii grown rice, the Solve Shipping Territory of Hawaii, by City Attorney A. M. Brown and First Deputy Attor-ncy A. M. Cristy, with Robbins B. Anderson as special attorney, leaves the alleged would be food profiteer not even a legal wooden leg to balance himself

Dealing with the six reserve questions at law, submitted to the supreme court, counsel for the Territory in a most comprehensive brief accentuate the "unenviable" effort of the wouldbe Democratic candidate to make void the rules of the territorial food commission. In this respect the very first paragraph of the brief says: Unenviable Distinction'

The main question presented to this court, to-wit, the validity of legislation regulating food prices, has not yet been adjudicated by American courts. At least after a careful search of the recent decisions we have not been able to find any cases on the point, and the failure of the attorney for the de-fendant to cite any such cases in his learned and able belief confirms us in the belief that none are yet to be found. Most drastic food legislation has been passed by the federal government and by States, but apparently it has not yet been challenged in the courts. That is a record of which Americans may be proud. The unen-viable distinction of being the lesder in an attempt to defeat such legisla-tion seems to have been reserved for thedefendant in this case. Of this Hawaii cannot be proud.

Continuing, the brief cites the fact that food regulations have become all cessfully in bad weather."
most universal throughout the civiliz. The Inter Island president then aded world and have been found to be then it asks:

Police Power Sufficient

power of the Territory is elastic and adaptable to the needs of the people as first shipping board vessels built is be they arise from time to time, also that ing developed in these ships. and regulation attacked by the defend-

with the validity of food legislation, but that there are many authorities dealing with other questions involved. The brief then proceeds to take up each of the six questions at law based upon apparent conflict between the territorial and federal statutes as to rights of regulation by the larger and lesser power, citing many decisions in support of the presumption of right in the passage of a law backed by police

power, by a legislative assembly. In this respect the Territory in its brief explains that it will have to go outside of the United States to find authority dealing with the validity of food legislation, and cites one authority from Australia, as follows: Australian Authority

'One power but partially exercised as yet and which has not been the subject of adjudication is the regulation of food supply and prices. A case has, however, arisen in Australia, under a constitution similar to ours, which the court decided largely on a citation of American authorities. * *

In that case it appeared that a conviction was had for violation of a regulation fixing the maximum price of bread. It was contended that the war power extended only to matters directly contributory to the prosecution of the war and did not authorize social or industrial legislation. The Court

... As I read the constitution, the Commonwealth when charged with the duty of defending Commonwealth and states is armed " with a power which is commensurate with the peril it is designed to encounter, or as that peril may appear to the Parliament itself; and if need be, it is a power to command, control, organize and regulate, for the purpose of guarding against that peril, the whole re-sources of the continent, living and inert, and the activities of every inhabof national defense is not confined to operations on the battlefield or the deck of a man of war; its factors enter into every phase of life and embrace the cooperation of every individual with all that he possesses, his property, his energy, his life itself; and in movements of our soldiers and sailors from just such troubles.

Summing Up Brief

subjects of legislation, in war times at least, must are not forbidden ex-pressly or impliedly; that congress has no exclusive jurisdiction to pass them inasmuch as they are an exercise of police power and not of war power; that congress has power to supercode our legislation, but that the Hawaiian statute and regulation in question, not being inconsistent with federal legis-

In conclusion counsel for the Terri-We hope and believe that this court will feel justified in holding valid both the Hawsian statute and commission regulation attacked by the defendant, and will answer the first five reserved questions in the negative and the sixth in the

Problem, Is Belief

To Barges - New Craft Are taken. Giving Satisfaction, He Asserts Makino there has been no evidence of

Building and equipment of more of the shipping problems of this ocean men, thinks James Kennedy, president | ing in of many more Filipino laborers of the Inter Island Navigation Com-

San Francisco newspapers arriving | Meanwhile, Makino says he has been here recently told how new towing waiting for more definite word as to equipment made it possible to use big the views of the planters' association barges for long voyages, and how it before calling meetings of Japanese was planned to move much of the and having resolutions passed endors

Pacific cargo in this manner. When questioned as to what he terday that before going to the thought of the possible success of this the proposal at the present time he thought of the possible success of this the proposal at the present time he

thought of the possible success of this the proposal at the preparation of the planters of the planters.

"The use of barges is by no means a new thing in the Honolulu service.
Now that they can take sugar cargoes away from here, as well as bring down freight, their use appears to be worth while. They are arriving and depart. ing frequently.

"The barges are all right in good weather, but I have my doubts about their use in winter. It remains to be seen whether they can be used suc-

vanced the thought that he believed most necessary and beneficial, and more dependence could be placed in then it asks: that it cannot do what all other gov- distinctive type on the Pacific. He Island with the necessary coal ship In answering this question counsel ments for its bunkering business, and for the Territory assert that the police that none of the discouraging features encountered with some of the

ing developed in these ships. this power can be exercised much more. The allusion, it appeared was to drastically during war than in peace, the fact that some of the ships first and will amply support the legislation rebuilt or built on the Pacific Const. seemed to consume nearly as much and that the solution thereof be left to coal for a round trip voyage as they the proper officials. President Tenney The brief calls attention again to the were capable of carrying one way, says that labor shortage is not merely ing. There were also other troubles last a local problem, but one that is nation ion, year with vessels like the Boston and wide, and sure to become more so with Sacramento, possibly because of enemy the formation of an army of 5,000,000. activity, which now seems to be elim-

inated. President Kennedy ended with the conclusion that he thought the building and use of more of the wooden steamers eventually would take care of Pacific needs for cargo carriers.

- W. S. S. -WASHINGTON, July 28-(Associa ted Press)—American government officials are interested in the announcement from Lima that Peru has ordered a census to be taken next year. Statistics of population and industries in South America are vague and unrelia- ty-three and a half million pairs of ble for the most part, as no census has been taken in some of the countries for many years.

According to information received here the 1919 ceusus will be fairly complete and based to great extent upon the recent census of the United States, although the classifications will not include as many items as have been included in this country.

"Blue" Spells Means Bad Kidneys?



"Blue," worried, balf-sick people the sugar planters. We do not want should find out the cause of their troughthe laborers. It was for the planters bles. Often it is merely faulty kidney the suggestion was made. It's hard to ords taken at six different stations in loaded up with polsons that irritate the going to put their hands in their pocknerves. Backache, headaches, dizzincas et and do nothing." Makino said. this supreme crisis we can no more and annoying bladder troubles are sever the requirements and efforts of added proofs that the kidneys need ing to take up the subject with Govthe civil population, whose liberties help. Use Doan's Backache Kidney erner McCarthy and get his views, and and possessions are at stake, from the Pills. Thousands thank them for relief that in the meanwhile he was gather-

who are defending them than we can the Name. " (Don't simply ask for here under the plan he suggests. Then but it still live and bear fruit de a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for he said:
prived of the sustenance it needs'.'' Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and take | "I can ray that I know the Japanese no other). Doan's Backache Kidney consul and the Japanese government In summing up its brief of over Pills are sold by all druggists and store are in favor of my proposal." twenty pages the Territory claims keepers, or will be mailed on receipt of twenty pages the Territory claims that:

"Food regulation laws including price by the Hollister Drug Co., or Benson Smith & Co., agents for the Dr. G. S. Fitzjehn, of Fanning Island, months of this years fixing are proper and rightful Hawaiian Islands. (Advertisement) He is registered at the Moana Hotel.

VIEWS DIFFER ON **RE-IMMIGRATION**

Starting of Action To Suspend "Gentlemen's Agreement" Depends Upon Planters' Attitude

Starting of an active movement here to secure the lightening of the restrictions regarding the entry of Japanese to America, as now underway on the Pacific Coast, appears to depend upon the decision of whether or not the Hawaiisn Sugar Planters' Association. will give its full support to the pro-

Local Japanese leaders and Japanese newspapers have been orging that action be started in Hawnii to get a suspension of the "Gentlemen's Agree between Japan and America during the war, so laborers could be brought here to work on the sugar plantations, and particularly so approxi-mately 10,000 Japanese formerly resident in the Islands, but now in Japan, could return. These are Japanese who failed to return to Hawaii within the time in which it was necessary for them to do so in order to secure reen

Fred Makino in the Hawaii Hochi asserted that nearly all of these Japanese would be willing to return to Hawaii if Inter-Island President Pins His they were permitted to do so, and urged that local action to have the govern-Faith To Them Rather Than ment grant this privilege be under

approval from the sugar planters' asso ciation, for the benefit of which the the wooden steam vessels now in use Japanese buckers say the movement in the Pacific are looked to to solve was proposed. Faxon Bishop of C. Brewer & Company has been quoted as rather than is the use of barges, as Japanese could be secured, transportasaying that if transportation for these planned by San Francisco shipping tion could be gotten also for the bringthan now.

Makino Wants To Know waiting for more definite word as to ing the project. In fact he said yes

E. D. Tenney, president of the sugar planters' association, refused to discuss the question yesterday as a repre sentative of the planters, but made no effort to conceal some opposition to the

plan as an individual. "How do we know that we would not be touching upon a delicate inter-national problem?" he demanded. President Tenney said that irrespect tive of whether a proposal was made by Makino or anyone else he doubted the wisdom of urging Washington officials permit the entry of Japanese or Chinese. But not because he personal ly objected to the lessening of immigration restrictions, but because he believed the Washington officials are bet tered informed of all the problems in volved in such a proposal, and there fore better qualified to reach a con

clusion as to how the labor needs

are to be met

Is National Problem Instead, he advises that Washington be kept informed of our labor wants .. When a way is found of supplying labor where needed in the United States, Hawaii will be included in the plan," he thinks. He refers to the fact that some effort to lessen the la bor shertage has been made already by the government in the brining in of r few thousand Porto Ricans to the east ern part of the country, and in the

lifting of restrictions on the entry of Mexican laborers to the border states. "This is but a start to what may be needed. With the forming of the igger army there will be needed thir hands to supply it, as it is estimated that it takes six and a half pairs of hands to support every soldier in the field," he says.

In conclusion Mr. Tenney reiterates that Hawaii can best serve by not beoming mixed up in what may be a delicate international situation, and that if labor is not found for the Island industries, it will have to be accepted as one of the accessary burdens of the war. And he intimates that he does not think Washington meanwhile is going to get greatly excited over whether or not there is a loss of a few millions dollars' worth of sugar per year here or not.

"It doesn't seem likely that the government will do so when our total as sessed valuation in the Islands is only say, about \$200,000,000, and the cost of be war in three or four days amounts

When Fred Makino was informed oriefly of President Tenney's views on he subject of asking for a lessening of the restrictions of the "Gentlemen's Agrement," he said it was hard to anseer as to what further steps would be taken by the Japanese community.

"The subject needs consideration if

However, he added, that he was go-Use Doan's Backache Kidney ernor McCarthy and get his views, and ing more data on the humbers of Jap.

RURAL MOTOR EXPRESS IS RAPIDLYBECOMINGPOPULAR

Coming Very Fast In Atlantic States and Rapidly Spreading West ward-Enables Farmer To Send His Produce To Market At Indians Are Doing Their Part In Small Cost—Return Load Bureaus Are Helping the Movement

(By ERNEST G. WALKER) (Mail Special To The Advertiser)

WASHINGTON, July 16-The rural motor express is coming very fast in Atlantic seaboard states. It has penetrated as far west as Indianapolis, Detroit and Flint, Michigan, Cleveland, Ohio, and Kansas City. A development of the war apparently, this express has bounded into such popularity that farmers from all over the land are now inquiring about it at the ceuncil of national defense. Connecticut, New York and New Jersey have been largely monopolizing this fine form of getting all kinds of produce to market, but lately many Californians have been inquiring as to what such service would do for its wonderful farming communities located on splendid highways. In the wake of the rural motor ex-

press has come the return load bureau. Boards of trade and chambers of commerce have seized upon the organisation and maintenance of these return bureaus as rare oportunities for useful public service. Today there are quite forty of these return load bureaus, which, as the name may suggest, cooperate with the rural express is getting return loads (from town into the country). Fourteen of these burcaus are in Connecticut; ten in New Jersey and six in New York state but. from all indications, within a year there will more likely be four thousand of these bureaus throughout the country,

Had Small Beginning The rural motor express is accredited riginally to a farmer near Olney, Maryland, eighteen miles out of Wash ngton along as fine a macadam road. probably, as there is in all the country. He thought of the proposition as feasible for getting his milk to the Wash-ington market. He purchased one light ruck and within a fortnight was doing so well, rolling quickly into town and out again, that his neighbors all were after him to hauf for them. They left cans of milk and cream by the roadside for collection. Quickly the busiess branched out almost automatically. ivestock shipments were accepte Calves, for example, were tied by the ondside tili the express passed. Tags attached gave the owners name and nstructions where to deliver and to The return load idea also developed quickly on the Oincy route, backed by the Washington Chamber of commerce, and now the Olney farmer not only owns and operates four trucks but he is decidedly a magnate among the Maryland farmers, who find an indispensable institution is growing up in their midst. They can not only sell mall and broken lots of their own proluce but they can send to town for a

They thus economite their own tim and are able to work much more effi

A concrete case of the advantage of the express in disposing of small quanti. in the war to the limit ties of produce is cited recently from Maryland. A patron of the rural motor express had a can of cream, not sufficient to warrant a trip to Washington, He placed it aboard the truck, which carried it to Washington for ten cents, brought back \$3.85 for it the same day and also delivered the can by the roadside where it could be used immediately Return Load Bureaus

The return load bureaus are clearing houses for information about a thous and and one articles awaiting movement into the country. A truck arhed telephones the return load buteau and receives directions where to go. There is a minimum loss of time this method. Farming communities for many miles out of the populous centers are connected by telephone nowadays. It is an easy matter to telephone the enture load bureau for any little knickkinek or repair part and have it brought near one's door almost as quickly as the department store de livery wagon takes it to a city resi-

"At present the Connecticut towns that have return load bureaus are Bridgeport, Bristol, Danbury, Hartford, Manchester, Meriden, Middleton, New they have proven of great utility. Britain, New Haven, New London, Norwalk, Norwick, Stamford and Water-These are all manufacturing towns. The motor truck expresses bring fresh food to those centers, more quickly than would be possible by means of transportation and at comparatively cheaper rates. The rural otor trucks are getting hearly across New York state and the return load bureaus are already established at Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Troy, and New York City. The idea is spreading into the South. Richmond and Petersburg (near Camp Lee, a large army cautonment) are just getting an express route and return load bureaus. Connecticut a war bureau has taken hold of the work very actively.

Of course the congestion of traffic on the steam railroads is one of the reasons for the rural motor trucks. But the service is shown by experience to be even cheaper than railroad transportation, to say nothing of the im-proved service. Goods are delivered more quickly and the methods are far more economical and satisfactory. seems certain that even after the war when the railroads are better able to take care of the local traffic the motor truck express will continue to expand plow point or any one of a hundred become indispensable both to the farmhings that are needed on the farm, er and to the city man.

Treasury Department ARGENTINE CROP IS Disapproves of **MAKING GOOD GAINS** Use of Chain Letters

Effinger from Walter H. Nash of the National War Savings Committee, of I Chambers Street, New York City, t is stated that the treasury depart nent disapproves of the use of chain etters for he sale of thrift stamps; dso that a certain chain letter referred to the committee, did not originate with the committee. Continuing, Mr. Nash says in part:

Nothing has been some to stop this hain letter except in the way of advising people making such inquiries as you have done, that the chain letter as not the approval of the govern ment. For the reason that there is rothing illegal about it, and if patriot citizens see fit to send these letters o their friends, this committee has aken the attitude that it was a peronal affair entirely."

This positive communication from he National War Savings Committee followed the receipt here by Mr. Ef finger of one of these chain letters in which he was asked to write five other chain letters to friends with a thrift stamp in each one and ask the recipients to each write still more letters with a thrift stamp in each as a neucleus for a War Savings Stamp. Mr. Effinger wrote the chain letters

and then decided that it would be a good idea to find out if they were offiial, or approved by the government, and applied at headquarters with the result as shown.

EAST MAUI RAINFALL UNCERTAIN QUANTITY

W. F. Pogue, superintendent of the we are not to have the cooperation of East Mani Irrigation Co., has just compiled an interesting mass of statistics on the rainfall on east Maui from rec action, which allows the blood to get say what we will do if the planters are | the "ditch country" covering a period of 141- years, reports the Maui News Each year's record is given by months A striking feature from the figures is that apparently nothing can be deducted as to the probable rainfall in that section in any given season. In some in a short while a stream of the Japa years the heaviest recipitation is in nese immigrants will begin to pour into 400,000 sucres, equal to approximately the winter months, and in others this Mexico. occurs in the summer. Some years it occurs in the full and again it is in the spring.

The year 1914 was by far the wet

National War Savings Committee ing season had opened and the outlook In Letter To John Effinger is for from 200,000 to 230,000 tons of pillows. Frowns Upon That Method of sugar. The crop in Tueuman will be Advancing Sale of Thrift about 165,000 and from reports of Theodore Roosevelt, who visites that region In a letter received recently by John Singer from Walter H. Nash of the South America. In 1914 the output of Argentine ran as high as 370,222 tons. The sugar imports for the last six years were nearly six times larger than the annual average in the past five years. The imports were 176,494 tons in 1917. The crop conditions this year are similar to those of 1913 and 1914 and the to by Mr. Effinger in a communication only serious opponent to a fine crop is Jack Frost who may marshall his forces of indecency against the oncoming crop. In 1915 the country experted 59,313

HOW WOMEN'S WORK HERE HELPS THERE

PARIS, July 30-Hospital paja mas made by American women have been found of the utmost service in replacing gas infected clothing at the seventeen Red Cross bath stations which have been started in

To relieve the gassed men of the clothing they have been wearing, give them a bath and supply them with pajamas and a blanket, is all that can be done for them imme diately. Covered with the Red Cross blanket, they go to the nearest hospital.

That cotton cultivation on a large scale is planned in Mexico by a Japa iese syndicate was learned from M Hashimoto, a director of the Asano Shipbuilding Company of Japan, when he passed through here recently en reute to Japan. He had been in Mexico for sometime connected with

the new enterprise.

He declared that scarcity of labor n the Southern Republic has compell ed him to turn to Japan for a supply of Japanese laborrers to work in cotton fields. He predicted that with-

For a Weak Stomach

As a general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age test year of the period, while 1917 was and occupation and to keep your bowels equally unusual on account of its dry regular. When you feel that you have ness. The figures covering the first six enten too much and when constipated, months of this yes undicate an un take one of Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co.-Adv.

AMERICA HELPING TO PAY AT LEA

Conflict Against Hun and Doing It Thoroughly

WASHINGTON, July 25 (Associated Press)-The original Americans are

Enlisting in the military services and the Red Cross with an enthusiasm un surpassed by their white brethren and nouring out their treasure freely by subscriptions to the Liberty loans, the findians are doing their share with a fine courage which gives one more il-lustration of the incapacity of the German mind for computing the bend between races when engaged in a fight for

Subscriptions by Indians to the Liberey loans have totalled nearly \$13, 000,000, according to figures compiled by Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. That is a per capita subscription of about \$40 for all Indians in the United States. Adults and minors have been about equally represented among the subscribers

The number of Indians in the military services probably is more than 5000. Mr. Sells is having prepared a complete record of their participation in the great war. About 2200 of the total have been indexed and classified showing 1800 in the army, 300 in the navy and 100 in other military work. Their willingness to bear their share of the hardships and dangers of military life is evidenced by the fact that 1600 of those classified volunteered for serv ice, while 600 were drafted-probably a greater percentage of volunteers than can be shown by any other of the numerous races represented in the United

As a soldier the Indian makes good with a rush. Indian schools, with an attendance of 30,000 annually, have military drill, almost without exceppreliminary training military life, the young Indian soldier adds traditionally fine physique. One Indian echool has a service flag with 150 stars, all but 15 representing volunteer eplistments. Another school has a flag with 175 stars.

While the young braves are overseas fighting an enemy whose cruelty is nore refined and deadly than the uncivilized Indians ever practised, the grizaled old warriors of other days, men who remember when the America West was only emerging from a wilderness and the white man still was regarded as a foe, remain on the reservaions, smoking the pipe of peace with their white neighbors and preaching the doctrine of patriotism to their people. Sons and grandsons of Chiefs John Grass, Joseph, John Gall and other Indian leaders are in the United States

Indian women, likewise, are doing their share by aiding in Red Cross Although a complete vocational course of four years in nursing is of comparative recent introduction in the larger schools in the reservations, young women have been accepted for hospital service abroad and others are being prepared for similar work. In-dian School papers carry attractive advertisements for the Red Cross. One reservation boasts of a Red Cross ban-ner in every home. Saturday afternoons are devoted by the women to sewing We learn that Argentine will have a for army hospitals and the boys give good sugar season. On May 1 the grind up their holidays to gathering sphagnum moss in the bogs and marshes for use in surgical pads and ambulance

Separate units for Indians have no been organized by the army because of the desire to have them rub elbows with fellow citizens and become better acquainted.

'Wonderful and spontaneous fidelity to the highest welfare of the Na-tion' is the way Commissioner Sells describes the response of the Indian to his country's need.

"I hail this growing manifestation in Indian life as a sure basis for the strong and trustworthy citizenship to which our efforts are directed."

SHIPS REPLACE BEER AS MILWAUKEE EXPORT

MII WAUKEE, July 28-(Associated Press) - The shipbuilding industry in Milwaukee has been revived with the organization of the Fabricated Ship and at such time or times as he shall Corporation, captalized at \$600,000, and already the government has awarded contracts for thirteen steel ships, most of which will be 172 feet long and have perty shall be used or employed in the 32 feet beams.

The new shippard, which is an outgrowth of Newton and Coddington Engineering company interests, will have 2,000 feet water frontage, especially adapted for construction of launching ways and for fitting up wharves. Construction of plants tracks, derricks and warehouses will be pushed forward rapidly.

The contracts awarded the new ship building firm are for nine mine plant ers and four river transports. first ship is to be delivered by May 1. 1919, and one is to be turned out every thirty days thereafter until the contract is completed. From Milwaukee the ships will steam down the Great I akes and through the Welland Canal thence by the St. Lawrence river to the Atlantic coast, where they will be placed in coast defense and general oil" fame, to have received the en utility service. w s. s. ---

WASHINGTON, July 28-(Associat ed Press) The first banking institution with foreign capital to be estab lished in Ecuador has been organized at Ouito. It has a capitalization of \$200 00 in American. Branches will be established at other points in South America and it is announced that the business of the bank will be principal to deal with foreign countries. None the capital stock is owned by the Ecu and Latin-Americans of other countries, out of the prospective race, he says.

FIRST FAMILIES OF AMERICAN FACTORS TWELVE PERCEN

Announcement Will Soon Be Made In Additional Prospectus Which Will Be Issued

INCREASE DEPENDS ON RATES OF TAXATION

New Executive Orders Apply Especially To Conditions Which Were Met Here

Dividend payments of at least one percent a month commencing with October are embraced in the plans of American Factors, Limited. This will be told in a further prespectus that is soon to be issued.

There have been numbers of requests for information on the probable divi-dends which American Factors' certifieates will pay and the directors and trustees believe the investing public should be given all possible information on the subject and will, therefore, make the announcement in the prospectus of payments of at least one percent a month commencing with October. This would make the stock pay eight percent on the basis upon which subscriptions for certificates are being received. Depends On Taxes

How much more than one percent a month the certificates can pay will depend chiefly on the new revenue law. The President and Secretary McAdoo are both reported to strongly favor an eighty percent flat tax on excess war profits. As told in The Advertiser ven orday the pre-war profits of Hockfeld & Company were \$659,000, which would be thirteen percent a year on the capitalization of the new company.

Based on the capitalization of Ameri cen Factors, Limited, the earnings and dividends of Hackfeld & Company offer interesting possibilities. In 1917 earnings were more than thirty-one percent and dividends more than nineteen perent; in 1916 carnings were nearly thirty percent and dividends nearly fourteen and one half percent; in 1915 earnings were nearly seventeen percent and dividends about nine and percent. For the three years the averge earnings were twenty-seven percent. Even with an eighty percent flat tax on excess profits and on the average earnings for the past three years the new company would presumably be able to pay as high as seventeen percent. If the tax be smaller, the company could pay proportionately larger divi-

Ends All Disputes Points that some up in connection with Hackfeld & Company, acts of the custodian which some were inclined to consider unwarranted and unauthorized. are apseifically included in additional regulations prescribed by the President for the alien property custodian. One of these points was the right to vote the enemy stock for sale of the going business and another was the right to vote for dissolution. It was held by some that since the majority of the stock was held by the custodian his vote was equivalent to a sale of the business. Voting of Stock

Relative to the right to wate the stock the new regulations provide: "to vote in person or by proxy shares of stock or other benousers interests in corporations, unincorporated associat ons, companies, or trusts upon all questions at all times and upon all matters upon which any owner of such stock or other beneficial interest shall have the right to vote including the power of authority to vote for or against and to take part in any sale, dis solution, consolidation, amalgamation, or reorganization of any sort, of any such corporation, unincorporated asso ciation, company or trust or of its assets or any part thereof, and to exercise any rights or privileges that may be or be come appurtenant to the ownership of such stock or other beneficial interests with like force and effect and under like circumstances in all respects as though the absolute owner thereof." Sale of Business

The right to sell a going business is provided in the following paragraph: The Alien Property Custodian shall have full power and discretion with respect to property to be sold, and may sell any property or properties as an entirely or in such groups or parcels determine, and without reference to the previous enemy or ally of enemy owner ship thereof. Whenever any such proconduct or other operation of any mine, plant, factory, railroad, or other trains portation facility, mercantile establish ment, or any sort of going business or undertaking, the Alien Property Custodian may sell such property as a going business or undertaking and may in clude not only the tangible property. but any and all patents, trademarks, trade names, good will, and other in tangible rights and assets; and any number of such going businesses or undertakings may be sold together as above specified."

- W 8 8 -EASTERN FIRM WANTS TO BUY SHARK SKINS

It would have delighted the heart of old Captain F. D. Walker of "sharkcouragement in eatching sharks which Raymond C. Brown, secretary of the hamber of commerce, had put up to him today, namely an offer of from 19 to 15 cents a pound for shark skins, ulso from \$3 to \$4 each for porpoise skins. The offer was received from an Eastern firm and now Mr. Brown is anxious to get pointers on shark fish ing and fishermen.

- W. S. S. KAHELE WON'T RUN

Archie E. Kahele will not run for the house of representatives. He did in foreans, but there is no American or tend to, but has changed his mind and nglish money in the institution. The so announced last night. Business reak is owned entirely by Spaniards sons were what induced him to drop